HOUS DEPARTMENT.

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the Rev Je

SION AT MADRAS.

ade of the Mission. wites, under date of Ma-

lelected such boys of our school famul fluently; and give them betwees on the New Testafrom St. Matthew. They meimportant passages of each hert; and have to acquaint proughly at home, during with whole contents of each man give a proper account of

sout to Christian the Reader, at him on their establishment, have kindly done. He goes faction ; and has daily more mication with the natives, em the Gospel.

good hope that the knowod and Saviour will diffuse nd more in this place. We ideed, cheered by actual conby information which we regithen, from such of the heasell inclined toward the Gosacquainted with the sentienighted brethren. But it k! We, as servants, have but , and follow his footsteps. with us in weakness.

there Christian distributes Tamul Tracts, and others rly in Tranquebar.

easure to inform you, that, God, I shall, in the course of a be married to a young lady amily here in Blacktown. tis young, yet, I trust, from her mind, she will be, and bead more, a good help to me, gard to myself and the mission. ad the honored Committee interest in our welfare : and mit me to recommend ouroccasion to your special -Mr. Rhenius's marriage has

of Messrs. Schnarre and nktober 1815, to August indated in May, June, and prived. Mr. Henry Mortt of the Madras Correstee has been some time my for the restoration of his information derived from n is very satisfactory; and uson as practicable, before

ming letter of the Rev. Maron, dated Madras, May 3, general view of the state and of the zeal and wisdom he Committee conduct its

are are enabled to give you of your Missionaries, Norod, and Schroeter.

his probably by this time in Aletter, received from him wen days ago, informed me actually engaged his passage 10 set sail in three days time. and Mr. Schroeter aras on the 7th of May, and Calcutta on the 20th. I to be with me during Madras; but circumstances necessary to alter this arlty lived with our missionatof the Committee; which upon ourselves, to relieve fanziety, on a pecuniary actheir visit. Of the circumoccasioned this arrangewere, the state of my health, my to say, has again failed very scriously, sufficient y a little-and Mr. Greentought a bride and her They are daughters of a at Tanjore, Mr. Horst, sisthoff, and neices of Mrs. opoly-a complete Missi-

od and Mr. Schroeter spent me, and pleased me very arrived in apparently good their minds in fine work-no ways depressed and difficulties in their tediand travelling-but sufficithe end, that they might what in the Mission. I prove to be real acquisig to many in Agra, where much wanted, and from to hear from them in no

ou have, at last, a fair proste Missionaries getting to There has been a serious eir case, which we can-

or Mission in Madras.seem to be going on great progress in the Mr. Rhenius promises it very soon.

possible, get a Chapel of as! it is no easy thing, state of Madras, and the the ground. The Mis-

sionaries have public services every Sunday in the School, but this building is too humble to attract many persons. Of our Reader, Christian, and of a new acquaintance of Mr. Rhenius's, (a Gooroo), of whom he writes in his journal, we continue to hear well. But, among other of the Mission Servants, some of those exils have appeared which form the particular trials of most infant Missions in India.

These little troubles have induced us to come to an immediate decision on a plan long contemplated, to render the institution of a Committee more effectual to the general purposes of the Society and the advancement of the Mission. Hitherto, indeed, the Mission being in the veriest infancy, our Missionaries mere learners, and Mr. Norton not arrived at his station, there was little occasion for it; but the time is now fully come. Accordingly, we had a meeting on Friday evening, and passed the following Resolutions :-

1. That henceforth the Committee shall meet for the consideration and dispatch of business, at the Mission House, on the last Wednesday of every month, at 5, P. M.

2. That special meetings shall be held, whenever business requires it, in the interval between the stated meetings; to be convened by the Secretary, on the request of any member, at such time and place as may be most convenient to the members.

3. That every member of the Committee, in rotation, shall consider himself charged with the duty of visiting the Mission once in the space of ten days, at such time as may be most convenient to himself: notice of the particular member's turn of visiting being given him successively by the Sec'y.

4. That the Missionaries be requested to keep a School Register, and a Journal of daily occurrences, in separate books, to be submitted to the Committee at their monthly meetings: and to communicate freely with the Committee upon the concerns of the Mission, and their own proceedings and plans; both those relating to the interior economy of the establishment, and to their public ministrations and missionary labors, which, it is hoped, will now begin to be more & more extended, by excursions among Heathens around them.

5. That a copy of these Resolutions be communicated to the Missionaries, that they may be apprized of the intentions of the Committee, and be prepared to co-operate in giving them effect.

Among other good results which I trust we may confidently expect from a regular course of proceeding like this, I anticipate not a little from a more public manifesting of the friends of the Mission which it causes

Recurring again to a consideration of the probability of raising Missionaries and Schoolmasters for ourselves, a son of a most respectable man,a shopkeeper, lately deceased at Palamcotta, has been brought to our notice, and has been particularly recommended to us, as a very fit youth to begin with. We have accordingly adopted him, and propose to place him under the care of Mr. Norton, to be educated; to whom he may be of some service immediately, from possessing the language of the South of Travancore; and we trust, that, at no very distant day, he will add much to the strength of the Society's Mission in that country. Dr. Rottler has recommended another youth in Madras; and we hope to get our plan of a Missionary Seminary matured and effective before long.

And now, my dear Sir, I again conclude with commending us all to your prayers, fervently imploring the Divine blessing on every member of the Society, and on all your counsels and labors for the good of our fellow-men, and for the glory of God in all the earth. Believe me ever,

Yours, &cc.

M. THOMPSON.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Spa-Fields Chapel, May 15, 1817.

[In our last, we gave a brief Sketch of the Report of this Society, presented at their late Anniversary meeting ; the following Speeches delivered on this occasion are extracted from London Magazines of June last.]

Da. Bogue moved, that the Report of the Directors be received, approved, and

printed. In recommending this motion, he expressed himself to the following effect : Of all the companies met together upon the face of the earth, I know not that there is one assembled upon a more important occasion than the present. We represent a multitude of Christians and congregations united to spread the Gospel of Christ over the face of the whole earth. And with what dispositions should we engage in this service? Ought there not to be a spirit of prayer, of love, of zeal, of devotion? Under the influence of this spirit, every speaker should address you, and every hearer listen to what he says; and our united prayer should be, that the Sacred Spirit may descend and anoint our souls with those affections which become us in our present situation; that we may feel as we ought, and form plans for advancing the kingdom of Christ in the most extensive degree. When we survey the existence of this Society from its birth to its present maturity, I think we may do it with pleasure and delight. The charms of novelty are gone; but there is something that should please us far more than novelty—that is seccess. The Society has not

union of Christians of various denominations, gives an importance to the religious world that it did not possess for centuries before; and much has been done in a variety of ways in consequence of this impulse. Nay, where can we look since the apostolic age for more remarkable events? The time of the reformation we venerate, but its effects did not extend so widely. In consequence of this Society, similar ones were formed. Other denominations, who have thought it most advisable to act by themselves, have formed societies, and furnished us with allies in the great warfare against sin, and against Satan .- This is not all. That spirit of benevolence which gave birth to this Society, has extended itself to Bible Societies, Tract Societies, and various other means of diffusing divine truth : to none perhaps more extensively than the Schools for instructing the rising generation in the principles of religions.

I will put it, (but it is needless. I was going to say.) I will put it to the ministers here present. Has your engagement with this society done you harm or good? What injury has the Missionary Society done any minister engaged in it? Has it made you feel less the importance of your office as ministers? Has it not given an additional spring to the soul? I may put it to my respected friends here present : has the Missionary Society hurt any private Christian? Has it made you less devout, less benevolent, less attentive to the duties of life? I venture to say it has been a uni-

Let us consider too that there has been a progress of the missionary spirit. It was said at first, that it is only a short pang of zeal for the heathen; it would soon die away. I said it would not. To convert the heathen is the duty of Christians; and the more that duty is explained, the better it is understood, the more powerfully it is felt, the more will the missionary spirit increase, because the missionary spirit arises out of that great commandment of the law, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." And in the Gospel, the great principle of love to Christ constrains us to live to him who died for us and rose again. Herein consists the great strength of the Missionary Society-the spirit of love to souls. I rejoice that this spirit has continued, has increased, has spread itself far and wide; and I believe now in England there is hardly a congregation where vital religion flourishes, which does not exert itself in the missionary cause. We meet this day in the pleasing hope that this spirit will continue.—Continue? Yes! I doubt not that it will grow stronger and stronger, till the earth be filled with the knowledge of the Lord.

The Society during its progress has had of due consideration. For two or three years it was imagined that missionaries were almost needless; a book was to supply their place : but it is the great excellence of good principles, that they need only to be exhibited to hold the rank that belongs to them; and I believe it is now admitted, that the Missionary Society holds the first place among the means of advancing the cause of Christ in the world : and that all others are auxiliaries to this. Without this none of them will succeed. There is a growing disposition through the country to acknowledge its excellence and infinite importance. We have been greatly delighted to find, in hearing the Report, that an addition of seventeen laborers has been made to the missionaries since our last meeting. If the Society goes on in this way, you see there will soon be occasion for larger funds, and I have no doubt that they will be furnished. In the distressed state of the country, we do not wonder that there is some diminution; but in that prosperity for which we hope, the missionary cause will partake, and have

its full share in the increase of its funds. It is exceedingly pleasing to find that this Society has been able to plant the standard of the Redeemer so widely in the world. Some have imagined that if the missionaries had been all sent to one place for a season, and then to others, it would have been more beneficial: but I should not hesitate to enter the lists with any man to prove that the plan of our Society is more apostolical, and more useful. Multitudes of stations have been occupied by our missionaries, both in the civilized and barbarous world; and the gradual increase in each is proportioned to the extent of the field. This is, I am persuaded, the most effectual method of advancing the Gospel of Christ. We have the first field in the world in our mission in China. There is a world of souls in that country, and God has promised Christ the ends of the earth for his possession. Every one will view with approbation the missionary stations in other parts of the world, and the evidence we have of the power of the Holy Spirit accompanying the preaching of the Gospel. We see the most brutish people upon earth become thoughtful about the salvation of their souls, feeling their need of a Saviour, and seeking everlasting blessedness. Con-trary to their natural indolence, they take the sacred book into their hands, examine it with diligence, believe it, and live upon it. Could human power have produced such a change as this? If Socrates had labored at it for a thousand years, he would

The formation of this Society, by the | have labored in vain. It has been effected by the Gospel of Christ, accompanied by the power of his Spirit. I am sure you have been delighted with what you heard in our Report concerning several stations in Africa. Do you think the Society has labored in vain? It is a most amazing thing to think of, and should engage our liveliest gratitude to God, that he has been pleased so to bless his word; that he should manifest so remarkably that the Gospel is the power of God unto the salvation of the savage as well as the civilized.

With respect to our missions in the most important stations in the world, we have reason to say, that the missionaries have labored with great diligence. How pleasing it is that there should be a copy of the New Testament in a language that is understood by more than a fourth part of the human race! This is one of the greatest gifts that has been bestowed upon mankind for a long season past; and the labors of Mr. Morrison in this respect are worthy of the highest commendation. The labors of Mr. Milne are likewise exceedingly interesting: he has begun to translate the Old Testament as far as Deuteronomy; and I hold in my hand a Chinese Evangelical Magazine: there are several numbers of it; they refer to subjects of Divine truth of the highest importance. We have cortainly reason to rejoice in the acquisition of that difficult language. It is pleasing likewise to find that considerable progress has been made to translate the Testament into the Canara and other languages. It is one of the maxims which I always inculcate on students, when they go first to a country where no missionary has been before, always to translate the Scriptures into the language of that country; and I hope they will consider it to be their province and their duty. I consider our missionaries are in the same situation with the prophet Ezekiel, when sent to prophecy to the dry bones. By their labors, and the reading of the Scriptures and Tracts, there is a shaking, and the bones coming together, bone to his bone : these are covered with sinews and flesh, but the living spirit is wanted, and our missionaries are crying, Breathe upon these slain, that they may liye.' And I expect to find cre long that their prayers are heard. But while they pray for that spirit, shall they have no auxiliaries? Surely it is our indispensable duty towerestle with God, that all difficulties may be surmounted, and multitudes be converted to Christ.

With respect to other missionary societies we feel no jealousy: we count them not as rivals, but as our allies in the army of Christ, seeking with one accord the destruction of the kingdom of Satan. We cordially wish them success. One thing I will say of them, I wish we may excel them its conflicts. It has been opposed for want | in fighting. I am desirous that this Society may excel them in the wisdom of its plans, in the vigor of its exertions, in the piety, zeal, and devotedness, of its missionaries, and in the abundance of their labors ; so that when the Ecclesiastical History of the nineteenth century shall be recorded, it may be said that no body of men contributed so much to the advancement of the kingdom of Christ as the Missionary Society formed in London in the year 1795. I repeat, Mr. Chairman, my anxious wish that the Report may be received, &c.

Mr. STEVEN. After the rich supply

thrown into your treasury by my respected friend, will you accept of two mites out of my penury? I may appeal to every person here who possesses Christian feeling, whether he has not been highly gratified while our friend was speaking of the proceedings of the Society last year. We have been favored to-day with a sort of ubiquity : we have followed our frend rather rapidly; we have been visiting the four quarters of the globe. When the Jewish lawgiver was about to die, he ascended the mountain, looked back, and saw the Israelitish standard flying upon the strong holds of Amalek, and the plains of Moab. He looked across the river and saw the high walls of Jericho, but he saw them destined to be levelled with the ground; and believed it as truly as if he had been in the camp of Israel when the rams' horns were blown. We are called, Sir, to-day to ascend a mount; but one more hallowed than that on which Moses stood : we are called to ascend Mount Calvary. We never can pursue the affairs of missions with advantage, unless we set out from that point; and let me recommend, not only on such a day as this, but that every morning we commence the various duties of the day, having first caught a holy flame from him who died upon the cross. We look back from that holy eminence, and see what has been achieved by this and other societies. We see the standard of the cross waving in the wilds of Africa, the plains of Hindoostan, &c. &c. We look forward. How small a portion of the globe which we inhabit has yet been visited by the Sun of Righteousness! But as Moses believed, so do we : that as surely as our great Intercessor is now before the throne, so surely shall the nations in due time fall under his dominion. We look forward, Sir, and we see the banner of the cross waving upon the mosque of St. Sophia, and elevated upon the temple of Juggernant. We see that masterpiece of Satan's policy, the Indian casts, like the walls of Jericho, falling to the ground. To change the metaphor, the operations of

this Society, like the living waters that flowed from under the threshold of the sanctuary, though but ancie deep, have yet refreshed many nations. We hear from the wilds of Africa the Bushmen, the Hottentots, &c. uniting in one grand chorus, glory, glory, glory, be to God for the Gos-pel of Jesus Christ. We go on to Asia, and hear the Hindoos say, ' Hallowed be the day when missionary-man first visited my native shore. My guilty conscience found no relief till I was directed by your missionary to the fountain opened for sin and uncleanness. In that fountain I have washed, I have obtained peace, I have obtained purity.' Although much has been done, let us recollect that there is yet much land to be possessed. The children of Israel had only two tribes and a half that got quiet possession of the promised land. All the rest had to fight their way for it. We are not to suppose that the business is done : it is but begun. I will not, Sir, trespass any longer, but encourage my friends to go forward. We want two things particularly; we want more funds, we want more prayer. Is there any one here that has neglected to pray for the Missionary Society this last year ? O let us never, never rise from our bended knees, without pleading that God would remember his promise to his Son, and that the kingdoms of this world may become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ.

The Rev. Mr. Bennet, of Rotherham, moved thanks to the Treasurer, the Chairman of the meeting.

After some flattering observations relating to the gentleman who formerly filled that respectable office, and to the individual who now occupied it, he thus proceeds :]

Last year the income of the Society was 22,640/. and this year but 21,486/. about 1100% deficiency compared with the last year. Some reasons might be assigned, especially as it regards the times; but I must contend that the motives for increase have been so mighty, that we had a right to have expected it in spite of all times. Remember, my friends, what is your design : not merely like the Bible, Tract, or School Societies, to furnish the preparatory means, but that which is to give to the others their effect. You have heard much of the Chinese empire, and of the wall that has surrounded that empire; it seems a sort of brazen wall to keep out the truth. What would you say if God had commissioned us to destroy that wall? If you had provided gunpowder and laid the train, what would you not do to provide the spark? Now God has commissioned us to destroy that wall. Bibles and Tracts are as it were the gunpowder; teaching men to read is laying the train; and it is the plan of the Gospel of grace to send the minister of the word to strike the spark, that the explosion of the powder may produce all the desired effect. When therefore you reflect upon the importance of this Society, in providing and sending forth the messengers of mercy, let me ask, whether we have not been quite long enough in providing these extraordipary means? For, remember where we now stand; at what era of time; we seem like men awoke from a long slumber; hardly aware of the time.

Since our Lord ascended men seem to have forgotten their business, till at length a voice from the grave, a voice from the cross, a voice from the throne of Jesus, has burst on our cars- Is this thy kindness to thy friend?' Did I bleed for men. & leave it for you but to tell them of it, and was this too much? Under this reproach we begin to ask what o'clock it is: what o'clock? Almost midnight, 1817; this is the time of the day, and we cannot calculate upon a much longer continuance before the final consummation of all things. How late then have we been in rising up to action! We have, therefore, as a Society to make up for lost time. Reflect upon what our fathers have been neglecting; we have to do their work : and many of us as to contribution, have to give what they kept back .-Some inherit property from their ancestors; let every man give back what they ought to have contributed to this important work. Let me ask then for your assistance. What would you not contribute towards purchasing a Saviour, if he were to be bought? You shudder at the proposal. We are not about to act the part of Judas, and set a price upon him. O! no. The blood of Jesus is beyond all price! Then let me ask what you ought not to do to give this Saviour to the heathen? What would you not contribute to accomplish such a work as this? And whenever you send the Gospel to the heathen, it is to them as if the blessing were given them the first time; as if at that moment it came warm from the Father's bosom, as if the blood of Christ were just poured warm upon the earth: then they feel the value and sweetness of those divine words, ' God so loved the world that he sent his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

Consider the encouragement you have in another point of siew. Wherever your missionaries go they change the face of the world. This is acknowledged by worldly men. A worthy minister in Lincolnshiro is information that I think should go abroad.

among the men of the world. I will not detain the meeting longer than by expressing my ardent wish, that such a Society may never want such a Treasurer, and that such a Treasurer may never want an

overflowing Treasury. REV. DR. KOLLOCK, of Savannah, in Georgia. I am honored in being appointed to second this motion. I have marked the progress of this Society with gratitude to God; a Society that unites the sympathies of believers in every land. It must hold a distinguished place among those wonderful institutions that have arisen in the bosom of Christendom within the last 50 years. But its praises have been expressed by more eloquent lips-and they have been expressed by the tears of rapture with which the converted in heathen lands have looked to the cross of Immanuel, and in the triuraphs of those from among them who have ascended to the right hand of God. Yes, it is a Society which needs not, which desires not, the praises of men; its record is in heaven, it has that honor which cometh from God only.

I only say, that in my country the Ametican Missionary Society generally looks to this as its parent and great example. From this altar they have taken their fire, because they knew it was fire which came down from heaven; or rather they had been directed before then to look to the Redeemer, their Lord and ours, that they from the same source might receive the same heavenly fire. Let me on this occasion observe, that when strangers come among you,it is by such institutions as these that they are the most struck-the most deeply affected. We admire your progress in the Arts and Sciences; but our hearts most overflow when we witness, as we have done during this past week, so many Societies in which British piety and benevolence are combined. If your poets and historians render you illustrious for your exploits in the field, yet you are still more exalted by the unbloody conquests that you have gained, and are gaining over sin and Satan; by those conquests that are achieved through the energy of prayer, through your benevolent exertions, and the accompanying influences of the Spirit of God. The Speech of the Rev Dr. Mason, of N. York,

which followed this, will be given in our next.] AMERICAN MISSION AT BOMBAY

From the Panoplist for August. Extracts from the Journal of Messrs.

Hall and Newell in Bombay. [Continued from page 135.] April 12, 1816. Good Friday. To-day we

have witnessed among the Catholic Christians a scene not much inferior in grossness to the idolatry of the heathen; viz. a representation of the death and burial of Christ. The image of Christ on the cross was exhibited in the church; the doors and windows were closed to represent the darkness that covered the land at the time of the crucifixion; the earthquake and the rending of the rocks were represented by a simultaneous stamping with the feet, rapping with canes and clapping of hands. In the evening, the image was taken down from the cross, laid on a bier, and carried in procession round the church, on the outside, with torches and an immense crowd of people following. The image of the virgin Mary fellowed the bier. During the procession, fire-works were played off, ave a brilliancy to the attracted a vast concourse of spectators. Many of the heathen were present. They feel much strengthened in their imageworship by observing the same practice among Christians; and they never fail to bring forward the practice of the Roman Catholics, when their own idolatry is attacked. This obliges us to tell them, that tho' the Catholics bear the Christian name, they have broken the commandments of God by setting up images in their temples. and that we have no communion with them.

18th. We received letters from our brethren Richards, Warren, Bardwell, Poor, and Meigs, informing us of their arrival in Ceylon, and of their kind reception by the Governor there. We were much rejoiced at this intelligence. We got letters, at the same time, from the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, which afforded us much satisfaction in regard to communications formerly made to the Board.

19th. We wrote to the Brethren at Cey lon, advising that brother Bardwell should immediately come to Bombay, in the hope of being able to continue here, and that the other 4 should fix on the Tamul language and continue for the present in Ceylon.

21st. We wrote again to the brethren advising that two of them instead of one should come to Bombay. We at first thought, that if more than one should come, it would be less probable that either of them would be allowed to stay, than if only one came. But on further consideration. we thought it so desirable to get in two of the brethren, if possible, that we ventured to advise two to come.

We wrote also to Messrs. Skinner and Fyvie at Surat, informing them of the arrival of the brethren at Ceylon, and saying that probably some of them might be willing to take Mr. Ringletanbe's place in Travaneore, if the missionaries of their Society were pleased with such arrangement.

28th. We received a letter from Surat, informing us that they, (Messrs. S. & F.) thought it very desirable, that some of the brethren lately arrived should go and take charge of the destitute congregations in Travancore, which Mr. Ringletaube had left. They recommended our writing to Vizagapatam on the same subject for the opinion of the brethren there, which we did the next day.

whom we are to pay 15 rupees a month, provided he collects in the school 100 boys. The school has succeeded so well, that it

7th, We received a letter from Mr. Thomason of Calcutta in answer to one from us, informing us that he could procure us a font of Nagree types in Calcutta for 1200 rupecs, and that they could be ready in 3 months. This fact we consider as most auspicious and of the highest importance to our mission; and we lost no time in requesting Mr. Thomason to order the types to be prepared and forwarded to us as soon as possible.

17th. Since we have opened the two native free schools, several of the instructors of other schools have murmured; pretending that their scholars had left them, in consequence of our free schools, and that thus their means of subsistence were taken away. The schoolmaster, whom we have employed, told us that all this was false, and that he, (agreeably to our directions,) did not receive boys from other schools.

To-day one of the neighboring school masters came to us with his complaint. He said that he had for many years maintained himself and family by teaching a school; but that since our free school was opened many of his boys left him. The parents of some of them would no longer pay any thing, and kept their children at home, and a number of the other boys

were received into our school. We told him, that if so, it was contrary to our directions, and one of us agreed to meet him at the school in the evening .--He did not appear there at the time; but on being sent for he came. He was desired to go into the school, and pick out the boys who belonged to his school. At this he seemed confused, and acknowledged that none of the boys were in the school. He was reproved for his falsehood. This man, though a heathen, had long been the teacher of a school composed principally of the children of Jews. Several respectable looking Jews came at this time to our school. They soon began to intercede for the schoolmaster, saying that he was a learned and good man; that he was poor; and that if we could give him a situation in a school it would be a great favor. The man also pleaded earnestly in his own behalf. Thus were we assured of what we before suspected, that all his pretensions were only a plan, by which he hoped to get a better employment himself. We have no doubt but that the other complaints a bout our schools were of the same nature.

For several reasons it seems very desirable, that there should be a free school, principally for Jewish children. The Jews themselves have solicited it. They are very poor, and but few of their children are at present taught to read and write. In such a school, the boys could be taught, without any scruple, in the Scriptures of the Old Testament at least. A number of heathen boys would belong to the school, who of course would be instructed in the knowledge of the true God. It would also lead to such an intercourse with the Jews, as would be favorable to their instruction in the knowledge of Christ.

23d. To-day a Hindoo came to us, intreating that we would draft for him a petition to the chief magistrate of police without the fort of Bombay. He wished to set forth in his petition, that a large number of cattle died annually in Bombay; that the order of police was, that the carcases of cattle thus dying should be immediately removed and buried, or otherwise disposed of, so as to prevent the offensive and dangerous consequences of suffering so many carcases to remain amidst a crowded population; that his cast were the eaters of such carcases; and that if the magistrate would grant to his cast the exclusive privilege of burying, or rather procuring for their own consumption, the carcases of all the cattle that die in Bombay, they would obligate themselves to pay annually to Government, for this monopoly, the sum of 100 rupees. He was asked what number belonged to his cast in Bombay? He said they amounted to 5 or 600. These people are called Mhars. They are all considered as outcasts; having become such, either by their own violation of the rules of their respective casts, or by being born of pas rents, who for the same reason had forfeited the privileges of cast. Though they are considered as the most degraded and vicious class of Hindoos, yet they esteem themselves as a distinct cast, and they have their rules and customs, to which they attach as much importance as the other casts. The meanest of them would not eat with us,

thro' dread of pollution & the loss of his cast. But these degraded creatures are not sunk so far but that the arm of the condescending Jesus can reach them, and raise them to sit with him in heavenly places. In the records of the Danish mission, on the Coromandel coast, we find related the con-

version of many of the same or a like class. Scarce a day passes, in which we do not labor to instruct in the knowledge of Christ more or less of this despised people.

Some time since we saw some of these peo-ple cutting up and dividing the carcase of a buf-falo, for which they gave ten rupees.

BURNING A LEPER

Extract of a letter from the Missionary Willia Carey, jun. dated Cuiwas, Sept. 7, 1812. "Last week I witnessed the burning of a poor leper. A pit about ten cubits was dug and a fire placed at the bottom of it. The poor man rolled himself into it, but instantly on feeling the fire begged to be taken out, and struggled hard for that purpose. His mother and sister however thrust him in again: and thus a man who to all appearance might have survived some years longer, was cruelly burnt to death. I find that the practice is not uncommon in these parts." The practice of diseased persons, and especially those May 3d We wrote to Dr. Worcester by way of England, and also to Mr. Evarts, enclusing a copy of our account up to the end of the law year. Also, that on the 22d of April we opened another free achool for netive bays. We employ in it a Brahmin have appeared on earth a leper again.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Communicated for the RECORDER. already contains nearly or quite a hundred. Extracts from the Report of the Trustees of the MAINE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, presented at the tenth annual meeting, June 25, 1817.

Dear Brethren and Friends,

We would acknowledge the kind providence of God, in permitting us again to meet together, to unite our prayers and to devise and prosecute measures, for the promotion of his kingdom. These are precious seasons, in which we may encourage each others hearts, and strengthen each others hands, in the work of the Lord. But the time is short. We know not how short. We know not what a day, or a year, may bring forth. But we know, that after a few more yearly meetings, at the longest it may be said ; Ye shall see each others faces no more. We are led to these reflections from the death of the Hon. Cyrus King, since the last annual meeting. At that time he was present with us, and seconded the views of the Society with his characteristic ardor and interest. But he is now gone. He was summoned away unexpectedly, in the midst of life, in the midst of his extensive usefulness, and in the midst of his growing fame. " Behold the Lord, the Lord of hosts doth take away-the honorable man -the counsellor-and the eloquent orator." While such providences remind us of the frailty, the uncertainty, and the shortness of human tife; while they shew us with how slender a tenure we hold lite's blessings, and how soon our opportunities of doing good in the vineyard of the Lord may forever cease; they should inspire us with zeal, activity and diligence to " work while the day lasts." "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave whither thou goest."

Besides the usual transactions devolving upon them, in regard to missions, the Trustees took an early opportunity of effeeting the wish of the Society, as expressed by their vote, "to petition the Legislature of the Commonwealth, that their Charter, which was originally limited to the term of twenty years, might be made herhetual." They directed the Secretary to write to the Hon. Mark Langdon Hill, a member of the Senate, and also a member of the Committee to whom the Society confided the transaction of this business, requesting through him the attention of the Committee to the subject. The following is an extract from the reply of Mr. Hill to hat communication, dated Dec. 7, 1816:

- " I received your favor enclosing a vote of the Maine Missionary Society, and lost no time in bringing the subject before the Senate, and a bill has passed both branches, repealing the limitation; of course, the Corporation is now made perpetual." This is an object of moment, as it will preent litigations respecting the reversion of nterests bequeathed to the Society.

The Trustees have also adopted some measures, which are not yet altogether perfected, to obtain a Religious Statistical View of the District, that their future operations may be attended to more intelligently, with more equality as it regards the destitute, and also with better effect. it would be an object to obtain so minute information of the state of every church and society, as to furnish regular supplies evey year, in a greater or less degre destitute people, and that no church might be left through the whole year, as has not unfrequently been the case heretofore, with-

out the administration of special ordinances. --- There have been in the service of the Society, in the year past, fifteen missionaries, whose labors together amount to one hundred and ninety two weeks. From Journals received, and from other sources of information, the Trustees, have satisfactory evidence of the fidelity and abundant labors, as also in many instances, of the desirable success of the missionaries employed.

The Rev. Jacob Herrick has labored ight weeks in Durham and vicinity, Mr. Jehudi Ashmun eight weeks in Hamden and vicinity, and Mr. Ebenezer Eaton four weeks at Mount Desert. In the three above places there has been a revival of religion, and considerable accessions to the churches.

The Rev. Henry Sewall has been emloyed twelve weeks : four at Newsharon, four at Foxcroft, and four at Hebron. At Foxcroft he propounded four for admission into the church; and "others appeared to be under serious impressions of mind." At Hebron he admitted eleven into the church, and propounded one more; baptized six adults and seven children.

The Rev. Thomas Cochran was appointed fire weeks at Belfast and vicinity; Rev. Perez Chapin, five weeks at Paris and viinity; and Rev. John Sawyer, eight weeks at Brownville, and vicinity.

Mr. Benjamin Kingsbury was commissioned to supply at Wayne and vicinity twelve weeks. He preached in Wayne, Readfield, Monmouth, and Litchfield. He attended " two prayer meetings, and made about seventy family visits, besides generally preaching three times on the Sabbath, and two or three lectures in the week."-He found an " apparently serious attention," under the ministration of the word ; but " no particular revival of religion," in either of those places. As the Trustees had requested their Missionaries to make inquiries, as to the number of those that were destitute of the Bible, and the number of adults, who were unable to read the scriptures, Mr. Kingsbury subjoins to his journal, that some were destitute of the Bible in the town of Litchfield, and that he found two orthree adults unable to read the scriptures in one of the towns he visited, and eight or ten of the same description in

Mr. Robert Page, jr. was in the service of the Society twenty six weeks. His la-bors were chiefly in Wayne; though he

preached besides in Readfield, Vassalborough, Litchfield and Fayette. In the course of his mission, he preached " sixty two sermons, besides one funeral sermon, a sermon at the formation of a Female Charitable Society, and two sermons on the public fast ;-visited four schools, attended five church fasts, was instrumental in forming one Female Religious Society, one Juvenile Society for the education of Heathen children, and one Female Charitable Society." There was considerable attention to religion both among the Congregationalists and Baptists in Wayne, at the time of his labors among them; and he observes : " The number of those belonging to the town who have hopefully experienced religion since the last fall, and whom I have seen, is about twelve; all of whom, except three, are unmarried, and the most of them the children of pious parents -Two of them are quite young. Four have become united with the Baptist church in Fayette."

The Rev. David Smith was commissioned to supply four sabbaths in Weld and vicipity. He spent two sabbaths at Weld, and two at Strong, and administered the Lord's Supper in each of those places. He admitted to the church in Weld three persons, to whose views and experience he had before attended together with the church, at a meeting appointed for that purpose. The town of Strong he thinks has been too much neglected by missionaries; as the church has very seldom the opportunity of having the Lord's Supper administered, and no missionary had even preached in the place, for " more than a year" previous to his arrival there. In the course of his four weeks' mission,he "preached twenty sermons, baptized four persons, (three adults and one child,) and attended one prayer meeting, one conference and one church meeting."

The Rev. Daniel Lovejoy had a mission of twenty one weeks. He spent nine sabbaths in Litchfield, four in Searsmont, four at Palermo and Harlem, and four at Putnam. Of the last place he observes: "There is a considerable number of persons in this town, who have given increasing evidence of being pious, ever since my acquaintance with them, and in the course of last year, serious impressions have been made upon the minds of several others, and a few hopeful conversions to God." In the summary of his labors, Mr. Lovejoy states: " While in the employment of this Society, I have preached fifty four times, attended two meetings for prayer, heard preaching twice, catechised children once, visited one school, administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper repeatedly, and baptized one person at adult age." As he was part of the time in the employment of other Societies, he subjoins : " In the course of all my missionary labors, the year past, I have visited not less than three hundred families, have found about one

scriptures, and about one family in twenty that attends family prayer." [Remainder next week.]

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

Extracts from a Communication from the Rev. Moses GILLET, to the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer, dated Rome, Oneida Co. N. Y. July 14.

Rome is situated at the head of boat navigation on the Mohawk. In forming new settlements, this place was neglected till the year 1793. At that time there was but one dwelling house, where there is now a village consisting of 120 dwelling houses, a meeting house, jail, court house, two arsenals, besides several other public buildings. Though some of the first settlers were respectable people, there were other things unfavorable to the cause of Christ. The Sabbath was pro-

faned by amusements, intemperance, and rioting. It was not till the September of 1800, that a church was formed. This was done by the Rev. Simon Waterman, of Plymouth, Conn. It then consisted of 14 members, 5 males, and 9 females. Left without a Pastor, and occasional preaching but seldom, a root of bitterness soon sprung up which destroyed their peace, and prevented their prosperity. When I came here in August 1806; the sacrament of the Lord's supper had not been administered, during a year and a half. In the same time there had been preaching but a few

Public worship was but thinly attended, though a sufficient number resided within a suitable distance to form a respectable congregation. Still, I was told that religious appearances were more favorable than they had been before. This was imputed, in a measure, to an unusual mortality, especally among children. About 30, of various ages died, in the space of three months. A large proportion of those who assembled for divine worship were clothed in mourning. Though it was not generally known at the time, it was afterwards manifest that the Spirit of the Lord was operating on the minds of some. Four persons were hopefully made the subjects of a saving interest in Christ.

Intimations were given me of their desire that should settle with them as a grapel Minister. But difficulties existed in the Church which seemed to forbid the propriety of their giving, or my receiving a call for that purpose. It was not till October 1807, that my ordination took place. A house for public worship was then building; and so much done to it, that the exercises of the ordination were performed in it :-- though it was not completed till the next summer. The congregation gradually increased, and the state of morals, more especially as it respected an obser-vance of the Sabbath, as peared to be improving. Thus we remained, struggling with the church difficulties, till the commencement of the year 1810. During the autumn preceding, there had been a considerable revival of religion in Paris, a few miles distant.-Soon after, in Verona, a town adjoining Rome, the Lord appeared by the influences of his Spirit. Meetings were crowded, solemn, and interesting. These things were understood by pious people in this place. A weekly prayer meeting, without public notice was attended by a few professing Christians; and it was evident that the Lord was with them. They were enabled to wrestle with uncommon strength and ardor. The perishing state of sinstrength and ardor. The perishing state of sinners was carried to the throne of grace, imploring the influences of the Holy Spirit, thro' the marits of Christ to decend upon them. Conference meetings, which had been for a considerable time attended, became more interesting. On the Sabbath there was a solemn and fixed attention to the word dispensed. Several persons were deeply affected with a sense of their guilt,

and anxiously enquired what they was aved. Christians rejoiced to see the of so glorious a work. But they reread octrines that were inculcated, note a to the insufficiency of unregented to the procure the favor of Christ, to drive ty, and the doctrine of election. Procure denominations advanced and advanced and the saved the saved to the conditions advanced and the saved th other denominations advanced differ ments; and thus strengthened the hard sers. Notwithstanding this, there was a evidence that the Lord was at work by evidence that the Lord was at work by the operations of his Spirit. Somers were see their danger, to feel their guilt, their to atone for their transgressions, the God in their condemnation, and their pardoning mercy though the redemption. When hopes were obtained, they acknow the power of God in bringing them to read and in best wing on them a new heart instances their minds were clear reserved. and in pestiving on them a new heart instances their minds were clear repedior rines of grave. If not, they appear reconciled to the dispensations of the heart and as one expressed himself, that "the analysis and these thinself." could not understand these things, he me to give it all up to God."

Good works have been the fruit of the Forty hopeful converts were added to the Forty hopeful converts were added to the besides several others whose evidence was so strengthened that they made an fession of their faith. After this special subsided, coldness and stupidity following the continued of their faith of the coldness and supplied that the coldness were continued, though but feel and apparently with little briefit. and apparently with little berefits.

In the time of the late war, this re-

place of general rendezvous of rema-for a considerable distance. Solden tered here the most of the time during happy contest. Professors of religion to be sensible of the demoralizing tension to be sensible of the demoralizing tent feit the importance of being more watchful, and circumspect in the Several pious women established a vol-meeting which is continued to the per Another prayer meeting of both sers, men ed in the summer of 1814, which we ed with much interest. Sometime in it was changed to an open conference, a came together in unexpected number observed that we had never seen peop with so much apparent interest, when no special revival of religion. This are hopes of Christians that the Lord was draw near in mercy, and bestow their his grace. For so invaluable a blessie, dent prayers were offered up. Ouren ings were commenced with singing a after which one of Burder's Vill ge or read; which gave rise to familiar to An increasing solemnity was manifed time in January 1815; when it was h two or three persons were deeply after sense of their sinful state. The land February, will be, by some, long me The Lord's supper was administent countenances of Christians exhibited feeling and solemnity, which left as doubt of their communing with degent the church. The meeting in the en-such as we had not before witnessed. conviction were fistened in the hart who found no relief till they were make the sceptre of Christ, and depend all sacrifice for mercy.—Religion beams ral subject of conversation. Could were often attended; a fixed solema be seen in almost every countenance; stances of persons seriously impressed quently discovered; and the heart of were filled with joy when they heart, verts speaking of the wonderful work This precious season continued in differ of the town, about six month, Since 6 family in twenty without the Bible, about 74 have been added to the church. I one adult in twenty who could not read the

number, at present, is 175. Though at present is 175.

Though at present we must be small cline in our exercises of derains, use may be somewhat encourages. The God is not deserted. The Onesia Bibs the Female Missionary Society, the Ye ple's Missionary Society, and the Society sisting indigent pious young men to education for the gospel ministry, all porters in this place. A sunday achor ting of about 70 scholars, taught by nevolent females, is in a most flours. The monthly prayer meeting has been ly cold at present, we hope for a re special influences of divine grace. cease to pray for the prosperity of I'm Yours.

From the Religious Intell Extract of a Letter from a grid Rutland, Jefferson county, A.

brother in Connecticut, dated J Dear Brother, - I mentioned in my that there were some favorable apear respected the state of religion in this pecially in Champion. Since that the has truly wrought wonders in that a awakening which commenced last spread with amazing rapidity and to a extent. Sinvers of all descriptions flocking to Jesus like a cloud and in their windows. I attended public so on the first Subbath in May, when is were received into the church. Sixte were added on the first Sabbath in the which makes an addition to Mr. Dutte of 105 in the space of two months. that a considerable number have un Baptists and Methodists, and that more indulge a hope, who have not

public profession. The attention de crease as it has done, atthough it sill give you peculiar satisfaction a work of divine grace has also conthis town, which appears to be set this town. this town, which appears to be ince bout two months since there appear visible change in the feelings and con-fessors of religion in general. Then ly resolved to set apart a certain home bath evening previous to the monthly the Lord would pour out his Spirit as in this town. And He, who is not give the Holy Spirit to them that as earthly parents are to give good gift children, did not leave us long with swer. Although the work is not yet it has been in some towns around it prayer, for the express purpose of it has been in some towns sru humbly hope that many have been de darkness into marvellous light 20 will be propounded to morrow into our church. About 33 may) joicing in hope, while many other inquiring what they must do to be attention has been confined as yet in road and the south part of the tol But it is not confined to the young of families have been ealled in, & what encouraging, they are some of the mable and influential members of society.

I understand these society is a society of society.

I understand there is an awake particularly in that part of the toun, bins' settlement. In the south part of also, there is an increasing attenti

EPISCOPAL CLERG The number of Episcopal Clergy ent States of the Union is as follows ent States of the Union is as follows:
shire, 4—Massachusetts, 13—Verne,
and, 4—Connecticut, 35—N. Peleris
sey, 11—Pennsylvania, 35—North Carland, 36—Virginia, 33—North Carlolina, 17. Total 255—Ch. Mat.

of Christians, T to us, that con To the ent of vital piety. our paper them steadily we would avoid ich the Scripture we take sides. Bible, we are des der the Christi fast losing the shitherto attack ve little other pu of all the faithful al promulgation ness we feel in es us against th real Christians e them all of " " but if they as And nothing shall they already " s e duty of attemption

to the interest es touch then on spel, with a view Christ to our re those miserable inal consequence society, we shall nt in the toils o res to the charge our own. An exe aven for centuri I might not be without love, ithout life." W Christians, and field of public lab Poted servant of ma would be c

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EXTRACT

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y was manife when it was ere deeply affe te. The first me, long n as exhibited which left ng with the gre ting in the er re witnessed id in the hear they were mad they were made C owde fixed sole countenance en they hear wonderful watinued in the church. must be se devotion : Society, the

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1817.

cheerfully relinquish the labor of reders with formal essays on reliin fivor of those Editors, who net their publications to be handnterity, we do not feel ourselves miriege of making our remarks on enistates of this age, in matters of conlity. We feel it our duty-we or right, and doubt not that our needed by all who wish the pros-

RECORDER.

to "blow the trumpet," to "lift a"and to call on all the friends of Fome up to his belp against the for mee is regarded, and we are stal in reclaiming one sinner from best, or in quickening the chilse confess it affords us the highest hin for in the present world. Unintelligence we furnish from together with other important fund on our pages, produce the stiog our readers to " forsake all e regard our labor as lost. ed to avow, that we consider A signer to God, an event more winere worthy to be celebrated. senoce of a world from slavery,

apporary : and every accession of mose of Christ, derived from the Whistians, is an encouragement us that converts are speedily to To the enlargement of Zion, to frital piety, to the overthrow of our paper is consecrated. We sight of these objects; and dem steadily in view, we doubt derive encouragement from the piprayers, of all friends to godlided mall interference in political e vould avoid religious controverie no other parties, than those hthe Scriptures divide the whole wake sides. And with the cause Me we are desirous to stand or fall. sot fir distant, when those names de the Christian world, will be poblivion. As that time approachle losing the importance which hitherto attached to them. Alelitle other purpose, than to kinis the faithful servants of Christ, pomulgation of the gospel, and pire diffusion of its saving beneins we feel in view of this state mes against the guilt of intenml Christians to say, " we are abr Apollos, and we for Cephas." aten ali of "one heart, and of "hat if they are not so, for ourmarer to be guiltless of their binothing shall prevent our relattrendy " see eye to eye," in hof attempting to turn the heahilds, to serve the living God." mong the followers of the Lamb if they may be induced to act in behalf of the suffering tribes of

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eting has been ars. Though to hope for a n amost of our ability, on those to gue agreed, and which are of to the interests of the church.ivine grace such then on the precious docand, with a view to recommend best to our readers-and if we has miserable delusions which tal consequences, baneful to inperty, we shall not feel that we ht in the toils of controversy, nor to the charge of trespassing on troan. An excellent man, who sea for centuries, used often to night not be of the number of sthout love, speak without feelbut life." Would to God, that Ginstians, and especially those of public labor, possessed the led serrant of Christ; then the is would be clearly illustrated; an, let there be unity; in things eny; and in all things, charity."

EXTRACT. latthere should be one amongst Christ] who can either live who can pray but seldom, or on fervor or zeal? Or can be ayers to a cold, careless, and some connectiorm of speech, suit the case or circumstances people? Can he possibly be cholds their many miseries ees the greatest part of them prishing before his eyes, under ed impenitence !- When the on, saw part of his people smitond, and expiring before him, e dead and the living, he lifted he wept for the misery of his eyes, he prayed, he cried, ha prayer was heard, the plague and of God's anger was sheathbrethern, is the image of a good is reuple, he walks I may and the living. He sees by as flock dead, and others ready ay son efaint or fluttering signs the invisible award of God's or these people. He sees reignes heatening death. All this specificle which he bas every and which every day, makes the is one who is not affected a Pastor; he is a hiercenary a cold blood the destruction of other a minister failen from the d or to speak more properly. received it. But, if this lato him, ah! what must the his grief and zeal be ! He will God, who woundeth, and killeth and who maketh alive ;

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us covenants he will move by his sight, and tears, and

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MARSLOR.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

At the Ordination of the Rev. S E. Dwigner, and several Missionaries to the Heathen, to-morrow, at Park-Street Church.

1. Introductory Prayer. Anthem-CHAPPLE.

Sermon, by Rev. LYMAN BEECHER.

Consecrating Prayer, at the Ordination f Mr. DWIGHT. VI. Charge to Mr. DWIGHT. VII. Right Hand of Fellowship to Mr. D.

VIII. Melton Mowbray-C. LOCKHART. INTERMISSION.

1X. Anthem--KENT. X Consecrating Prayer at the Ordination

of the Missionaries.
XI. Charge to the Missionaries. XII. Right Hand of Fellowship to the

Missionaries. XIII. Collection in aid of Missions. XIV. Extract from HANDEL's Messiah.

the LORD'S SUPPLE. * As the Order of Exercises cannot be positively ascertained till the meeting of the Reverend Council, it is presumed that if there should be any errors in the preceding List, they can be

NOTICE.

easily corrected from the Pulpit.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the Ordination of Mr. Dwienr, request the Brethren of the Church and Pew Proprietors of the Congregation to seat themselves in the Pews in the South Gallery-the Members of the Church taking the upper front Pews.

They also give notice, that the first beil will ring about half an hour before the Exercises are expected to begin, so that the Ladies of the Congregation may seat themselves in the North Gallery, and in such Pews below as are not reserved for the Council and Gentlemen of the Clergy; of which notice will be given at the time.

Cambridge Commencement.

The annual Commencement at the Harvard University was observed on Wednesday last. His Excellency the Governor, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and the Member's of the Hon. Council were excepted to Cambridge by the Buston Troop of Cavalry, under Cupt. Prentice. The literary exercises were attended by a crowded auditory of respectable citizens of the commentity, and strangers of distinction. Among the persons present were the Hon. Rufus King and the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

At 10 o'clock the Overseers and Government of the University, the Visitors, and the Students, moved in Procession to the Meeting-House, where the eventonies of the day were conmenced with prayer by the Rev. President Kirkland, and the

By the Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

1. A Salutatory Oration in Latin—By Caleb Cushing.

2. A Conference. "On the pleasurs of the antiquarine, the raveller, the literary reviue, and the man of business"—By Daniel Heyward Braits ford, Samuel Brimblecom, Huratio New-

2. A Conference, "On the pleasures of the antiquarian, the traveller, the literary re-luse, and the man of husiness"—By Danie! Hegward Braits ford, Samue! Brimblecom, Huratio Newhall and Henry Prenties.

3. An Oration in Hebrew, "The effect of miracles on the character of the Jews"—By James Diman Green.

4. A Furensick Disputation, "Whether personal interest in a subject of investigation be favorable to the discovery of truth"—By Mirajah Rogers and Caleb Reed.

5. An Oration in French, "The characteristics of Massillon as a pulpit Orator"—By Edwin Fay.

6. An Essay, "On the progress of the exact sciences in France and England"—By Apollos Drayton Bates.

7. A Conference, "On the beneficial effects of mechanics, chemistry, astronomy, and agriculture"—By Pennel Corbert, John Deane Wells. Jonathan Halmes Cobb, and Thos. Thompson.

8. An Oration in Greek, "On the progress of literature"—By Thomas Carter.

An Oration in Oreen, but the people and bad effects of Thomas Carter.
 A Colloquial Discussion, "On the good and bad effects of mulation"—By Benjamin Fersenden and Robert Schuyler.
 A Disluyte in Latin verse, "Attents and Rouse"—By Thomas Russell Sullison and Joseph Codidge.
 A Conference, "On the influence of the prace upon the condition of the agriculturist, the manufacturer, the merchant, and the professional man"—By Moses Kelly Emerson, John Orne and Stephens Salisburge.

and the professional man"—By Mores Ketty Lines very grant to professional man"—By Mores Ketty Lines very 12. A Dissertation, "On the causes, which, independently of their merit, have contributed to elevate the ancient classics"—their merit, have contributed to elevate the ancient classics. ge Emerson. Colluquial Discussion, "On the moral influence of the a Sabbath"—By Samuel Atkins Elist and Samuel Jo-

Christian Sabiath"—By Samuel Atkins Elist and Samuel Joseph May.

14. A Literary Discussion, "On the alleged improvement in the art of composition since the age of Queen Anne"—By Samuel Edmund Sewall and Charlet Henry Warren.

15. An Orstion in Latin, "On the Roman character and institutions"—By Jaseph Huntington Jones.

16. A Conference, "On the views of life, taken by Democritus, Heraclitus, Diogenes, and Zene"—By Edward Augustus Lummus, Jacob Chapin, Baxter Perry and Francis Jenks.

17. A Poem in English, "Nature—the source of poetic impiration"—By George Storer Bulfinch.

18. A Dialogue, "On the uses and abuses of the press"—By Billiam Saden Hantings and Paul Wilard.

19. A Forensie Disputation, "Whether the power of eloquence be diminished by the progress of literature and science"—By David Lee Child and Alva Woods.

20. An Oration in English, "On the dignity and utility of the philosophy of the human mind"—By George Bancroft.

21. A Deliberative Discussion, "On the expediency of a National University"—By Ira Henry, Thomas Hanchard, and Asa Cummings.

22. Cannositions in English—By Frederick Hobbs, John

onal University—By Fre acting,
22. Compositions in English—By Frederick Hobs, John
hillips Spooner and Robert Folger Walcutt.
23. An Oration in English. "The aspect of revolutions on
the advancement of the mind"—By Francis William Winthrop.
[3 and 6 were omitted, the performers being absent.]

Exercises of Candidates for the degree of Muster of Arts.

1. An Oration in English, "On the decline of poetry"—By
the Journal Parter.

r. Jonathan Porter.
2. A Valedictory Oration in Latin-By Mr. Francis Dallas

1. An Oration in English, "On the decline of poetry"—By Mr. Jonathan Porter.
2. A Valedictory Oration in Latin—By Mr. Francis Dullas Quash.

The following young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Aris. in course:—

Silas Ailen, George Baneroft, Apollos D. Bates, Ira H. T. Blanchard, Daniel H. Braikford, Samuel Brimbiecom, George S. Bulfinch, Sewell Carter, Thomas Carter, Jacob Chapin. David L. Child, Jonathan H. Cobb, Peter C. Congeshall, Joseph Coollidge, Peneul Cophett. Asa Cummings. Caleb Cushing. Samuel A. Eliot, George Emerson, Moses K. Emerson. Richard Farwell, Edwin Fay, Benjamin Fersendein, James D. Green. John O. Green. Samuel Hart. William S. Hastings, Daniel G. Hatch, Frederick Holbs, Henry H. Huggeford, Francis Jenks, Joseph H. Jones, Edward A. Lummus, Samuel J. May, Clough R. Miles, Sylvanus L. Mitchell, Horatio Newhall, Richard, G. Parker, John L. Payson. Baxter Perry, Henry Frentiss, Caleb Reed, Micajah Rogers, Stephen Sqiisbury, William F. W. Sargent, Robert Schuyler, James W. Sever, Samuel E. Se wall, Oliver Sheaf, William Smith, Samuel P. Spearse, John P. Spooner, Thomas R. Sullivan, Thomas Thompton, Edward A. H. Turner, Stephen H, Tyngs Robert F. Walentt, Lynde M. Walter, George G. Warren, Charles H. Warren. Benjamin Waterhome, J. An D. Wells, Auron White, Paul Williaml, Francis W. Winthrop, Alva Woods, and Jothson. B. Wright.—67.

The following gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Marter of Arts, in course:—

John Allyn, Andrew Biglow, Francis A. Blake, Samnel D. Brodford, Gamaliel Brafford, Martin Brimmer, Gorham Brooke, Thomas, Bulfinch, John I. Carlton, Issae E. Cobb. William A. Codman, Ephraim M. Cumnagham, John C. Dalton, Waldon, Pilot, Fiber-2er Gaf. Thomas R. Gerry, Englamin A. Gould, William P. Green, Francis W. P. Greenwood, Ebenezer Hobbs, Samuel Johnson, Alvan Lamson, Jainus Lincoln, John W. Meihen, Pilpy Merrick, Arhur Middleton, Joseph P. Nichola, Issae Osgood, Adolphus F. Packsard, Thomas W. Phillipp, Jenathan Pouter Advan Prageott William A. B. 1812—Winsl

DIRTMOUTH COLLEGE

Two commencements were held at Dartmouth College on Wednesday last. President Buows, presided in the Meeting-house, and President ALLEY, in the Chapel. Thirty nine degrees were conferred by the former, and eight by the

PUBLIC DINNER.

latter.

A public dinner was given on Tuesday last to the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, by the citi-2-ns of his native town, at the Exchange Coffee. House. Among the guests were, the Hon. JOHN ADAMS, His Excellency Gov. BROOKS, His Honor Lieutenant Governor Putlins, the Rev. President Kirkland, Judges Story and Panker, Maj. Gen. DEARBORN, Brig. Gen. MILLER, Com. HOLL, H. A. S. DEARBORN, Esq. Collector of the Pert, Gen. WINGATE, and many officers of the army, and navy. The Hon. W. Char presided Episcopal Intelligence.

CONSECRATION.—On Friday, Aug. 15, the Rt. Rev. Alexander V. Griswold, Bishop of the Eastern Diocese, consecrated the Church in Portland (to be called St. Paul's Church) to the service of Almighty God. After the sermon, the rite of confirmation and sacrament of the Lord's Supper, were administered with the usual solemnities, and several Christians of other denominations, both ministers and people, partook of the

ORDINATION .- On Saturday, the 16th Aug. in Christ Church, in Hartford, the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart, of New-York, admitted to the Holy Order of Pries's, the Rev. Jonathan M. Wainnight. The Rt. Rev. Bishop preached on the occasion.

On Sunday, the 24th Aug. at a special Ordina tion, holden at Holderness, New-Hampshire, the Rev. STEPHEN BRACH, was admitted to the Holy Order of Priests, by the Rt Rev. A. V. Griswold; assisted by the Rev. Mr. Fowle, of Holderness, and the Kev. Geo. S White, of Boston. In the XV. Administration of the Sacrament of afternoon the rite of confirmation was administered to about twenty persons.

On Simday last, the Right Reverend Bishop Garsworld preached three sermons at Portsmouth On Monday evening he arrived in Concord, and preached to a very full assembly from the text-Jesus answered and suis unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." After sermon the Rise of Confirmation was administered to several persons, with the usual solemnities. Service was read by the Rev Mr. White. On Wednesday the Bishop visited the church at Hopkington, where, assisted by the Rev. Mr. White, the service was read, and he again preached; after which the Rite of Confirmation was administered to thirteen persons. Thursday evening the Bishop again preached at Concord. - Lorent paper.

Worthy of Imitation.

In the town of Greenwich, (Con.) a Female Society was formed in June last, for the Education of Heather Children and Youth. In addition to this, there exists in the same town a Female Foreign Mission Society, a Male Foreign Missionary ociety, both instituted in the spring of 1815. A Female Charitable Society, instituted in 1811, for the relief of the poor of the town, and schooling children—and a Female Association for the education of poor and pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry, formed last year - Rel. Int.

On Friday last, a man from the country with a load of mats, &c. for sale, left his waggon in the street near a shop at Wheeler's Point. While absent, some boys led his horse down one of the wharves in the vicinity, on which the passage was very narrow. The countryman, who was somewhat intoxicated, after finding his waggon, mounted the load, and though several spoke to him of the folly of the proceeding, persisted in attempting to back his horse and waggon up the narrow passage into the street. He had not proceeded far, when, as might be expected, the waggon with the horse and himself on top of the load, were precipitated into the dock. A carpenter at work in the vicinity, succeeded in saving the man, but the horse as well as a great part of the load was lost .- Boston Daily Alo.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Wilkes-Barre, (Penn.) Aug. 22 .- The late heavy rain has been very extensive and destructive. In Luzerne and Susquehanna counties, we learn that the bridges are generally carried away ; several mills in Susquehanna county; all the mill-dams and most of the mills on Mahoopany; all the mills at the mouth of Meshoppen; 'Mr. Sutton's mills in Exeter, and many others whose names we do not recollect,

THE SEASON.

The Portland Gazette says, " In this section of the country, the season thus far has been one of the finest ever known."

Gentlemen from Maine inform us, that contracts have been made there, with sufficient sure ties, for the delivery of many thousand bushels of wheat at the scaport towns, in November, at one dollar per bushel. The towns on the Kennebec, it is expected, will be able to supply the whole consumption of Flour of this metropolis, the ensuing season, and at six dollars per barrel.

A gentleman from Augusta assures us, that one day last week he ate wheaten bread there, made of Flour, the product of the present season :-and that the price of bread stuffs were becoming very cheap.

An agriculturist in Augusta has advertised to sell Potatoes, in the soil, at nine-pence per bushel.

The Eastern Lands which last year were overrun by fires, have produced unusually large crops

of heavy wheat.

Hay has been sold in the interior of New-York, at eight dollars the ton; in places where it was twenty-two dollars a ton last year .- Cent.

A fine Turbot, of 40 wt. was taken in Salem har-

bor, and sold at four cents per lb. on Wednesday list. It is said this is only the second remember. ed to have been brought into that town. Extract of a Letter .- " Charleston, Aug. 17 --

There is no reason to believe that this city will be healthy before the occurrence of frosts though the removal of most of the subjects lessen the number of new cases; and leads some people, erroneously, to conclude that the causes of the disease have subsided." The President's Tour .- The President of the

United States arrived at the head of Lake Eric, in the vicinity of Detroit, in three days from Buffule He was expected to visit the British station at Mallen, and preparations were made to receive him with all military honors; but his other objects would not admit of it, and on reaching De-Spring Wells: where he was met by the citizens of Detroit, and escorted by them to the city, which was brilliantly illuminated on the occas on The President's suite proceeded up on the Brit-ish side of the river. It was expected the President would leave De-

troit the 15th, proceed to Sandusky, and take Chillicothe and Plattsburg, on his way to the Seat of Government, where it is calculated he will arrive about the middle of September.

When the President was at Ningara, (where he only spent one hour,) a committee of the British officers at Fort George, waited on him to inquire if it would comport with his wishes and arrangements to permit them to wait upon him :- But the President, in reply, remarked, that he was anxious to complete his tour of observation-already much prolonged-should proceed immediately to Buffalo; and could not, therefore, accept their kind attention.

Small Pox -A letter from Limestone, K. dated Aug. 12, s.ys, "The small Pox is raging at Pittaburg, to a great degree; and four children have died of it in one family."

THE SLEEPING PREACHER.
Miss Rachel Baker, who for five years has labored under the disease of Devotional Somnium, in New-York, and been the subject of many newspaper speculations, has been perfectly cured, by Doctors Sears and Baker, of that State, by dashing cold water upon her at the commencement of her convulsions; and making her change her hours of devotion. She is now in the enjoyment of health, vig.r, and sprightliness.

PREMEDITATED MURDER! Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Courier, duted at Sacannah, 18th inst.

"I had forgutten to mention to you last evening, that two young men who came on here, to settle an affair which they term honorable, had met, and one of them. Mr. O'Driscoil, was killed; and his opponent, Mr. Edwards, badly wounded. This must occasion to their relatives and friends unceasing sorrow and unhappiness. So anxious were the parties to reach here, to effect their murderous purpose, that they had a boy and horse drowned on their way from Charleston It is a shocking event. That persons will so sport with their lives, on trival occasions, is a digrace to Society. Some plan ought to be adopted that would discountenance the practice, and prevent these numerous victims of folly [and crime.] I am informed an inquest has been held on the body of Mr. O'Driscoll ; their verdiet was that he came to his death by a pistol shot, by Mr. Edwards. The seconds will be arrested, if found. Mr. E. has been removed out of the way."

The above young men were members of the Charleston Bar. O'Driscoll had recently married.

A Fair Thief .- A person was brought before the police, on Thursday last, on a charge of larceny, whose case has excited considerable interest. The prisoner has been for some time a hack driver, between this city and Lansingburg. brother hackman lodging in the same room with the prisoner, missed a small sum of money, and as no one else had slept in the room, he charged the theft upon his room mate, and arraigned the supposed culprit before the police. On examining the prisoner for the stolen money, the reader may conceive the astonishment of the Court, when they discovered the prisoner to be a female in the habitiments of a man! From a letter found upon her, addressed to her mother in Vermont, it appears that she has travelled 1200 miles in this disguise, and proposed soon to return to the paternal roof with the fruits of her industry. Her name is Eliza Bennett; and we lamest to add, that the proofs were so strong against ber. as to justify her commitment for trial -Albumy p.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from England.

The elegant and fast sailing ship Courier, Capt. Bowne, has arrived at New-York, 36 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 20th July. The New-York papers remark, in their summary of news,-That the prospect of an abundant harvest, continued very favorable; and that in consequence of this auspicious blessing, all kinds of provisions, par-

ticularly bread stuffs, were declining in price The Liverpool Advertiser, of the 19th of July, states, that "the present Session of Parliament was closed on Saturday last in the usual manner, by an Address from Parliament, and a Speech from the throne. The cheering prospects held out by the Speech had such an effect on the mory market, that the funds immediately advanced 2 or 3 per cent. It is now admitted by putlic men of all parties, and by private accounts from every quarter, that our trade is improving, and consequently that the employment of commercial capital is considerably extended. Yet, notwithstanding this obvious fact, and in the face of an insufficient and declining revenue, the consols have advanced from 75 to 82 We suspect that the enormous wealth accumulated by individuals during the late war, is only just beginning to manifest itself in its full extent

Paris, July 12 .- An article in the Journal des Debats of this morning, under the head of Brussels, is likely to excite attention, when it is remembered that no foreign intelligence can spream in the columns of a French newspaper without receiving the written authorization, and consequently a degree of sanction, from the Foreign Office. The article states, that "private letters announce, that a division exists in the British Cabinet, and that a war between Great Britain and America is near at hand, in which case Lord Greenville offers to form part of the Ministry. For some time past, the Anti-British Journals of this Country, have dwelt with complacency on the same idea. " In another continent (says the Mercury of this morning) the fierce rival of England preserves the dignity of herattitude, and the secret of her designs. Mr. Monroe visits the frontiers and the coasts, and the dock-yards of the interior; he regards with sensibility the monuments of American glory, he encourages, one may even add, he gives confidence to the citizens. This journey resembles a preparation.

Plague at Algiers -A letter from Gibraltar, dsted June 18, received at Lloyd's, London, saysintelligence has been received from Algiers, stating that many are sick in that place. People who were all day in their shops, in good health, when they retire home at night after supper, make a convulsive cry and remain dead. Moore walking in the streets suddenly die. It is said to be the plague.

Trial of a Deaf and Dumb Woman .- A singular event has occurred before a Judicial Court in Scotland ; in the indictment of one Jean Bruce, a deaf and dumb woman, for the murder of her child, by throwing it over the bridge of Glasgow. Her counsel objected to her being put on trial, as she could not plead; and as he was totally unable to get any information from her to conduct her defence; and as, having received no education, she was as incapable, as a child of six months old, of distinguishing between right and wrong. Many witnesses were examined; by whom it was testified on one side, that she was a woman of strong powers of mind; that she possessed the power of consciousness to a certain degree; appeared to have a strong natural affection for her (three) children ; persisted by signs, that the child accidentally fell from the parape of the bridge, while she was attending to child, and manifested the most indignant feelings when charged with having wilfully killed it, and seemed sensible that punishment would follow the commission of a crime. On the other hand, it was the opinion of witnesses, (including teachers in the deaf and dumb institution,) that she was incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong; that she was not conscious of having done any thing wrong in regard to the child, and al-together unable to plead guilty or not guilty. The Court were unanimously of opinion, that this novel and important question, of which no precedent appeared in the records of the country, deserved grave consideration, and every information the counsel on each side could procure and furn-

ish.—London paper.

The Glasgow Astronomical Society has lately procured a Solar Microscope, from Dallard, the largest that celebrated optician has ever constructed. It is exhibited to most advantage be tween 11 and 2 o'clock, during which hours the San is in the best position for shewing it The first trial of this supurb instrument disclosed some wonderful phenomena; hundreds of insects were discovered devouring the body of a gnat and scores had lived luxuriously for several months on the leg of a moth. These animalcula were magnified so as to appear nine inches long, their actual size being somewhat less than the fourteen hundredth part of an inch. The mineral kingdom afforded another display of brilliant objects; their chrystalizations, and the splendour of their colouring, exceed any thing the most lively imagination can conceive .- ib.

Charleston, (S. C) Aug. 15.—Accounts from Amelia contradict the reports of the forlorn situation of M'Gregor's affairs; and that his forces, in stine and land, amount to 300; and he expects a reinforcement from New-York.

HACEL

King Henry, of Hayti, has established a num ber of National Schools in his kingdom on the Lancastrian plan; in which Mr. Prince Saunders, formerly of Boston, is employed as an instructor. They are located in Cape Henry, Sans Souci, Port-du-Poix, and Gonaives. Some of the schools have already reached the eighth class, which is the highest degree of primary instruction.

Letters from Cape Henry, mention that the Congress frigate, Capt. Morris, had been there, and had been received rather coldly. No salutes were reciprocated. Capt Morris' despatches for government have been sent on to Washington.

Baltimore, Aug. 23 .- Mr. Harvell, our Consul at Chili, and Mr Blanco, our Vice-Consul, having been released by the patriot forces, from their confinement in the island of Juan Fernandee; the sailing of the Omario sloop of war, which was destined to make inquiries respecting their de-tention, has been countermanded. The father of Gen. Carrara is also among those liberated.

"Philo Homonis" is entitled to our thanks for his kind intentions in furnishing us with the efforts of his muse. But had we no other objection, the length of his essay must exclude it from our page.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Capt. Lemuel Otis. to Miss Catherine Norton, 3d dau of Capt. Solomon N.—William White, Esq. of Belfast, (Me.) to Miss Lydia A. Gordon—Mr. Isaac W. Lord, mer. to Miss Mary B. Henchman—Mr. Joseph S. Waterman, to Miss Jane P. Richardson. In Beverly, Mr. Thomas Andrews, to Miss

In Salem, Mr. George Archer, jun. to Miss Eliza.
Osborne-Vr. Charles Millet, to Miss Ruth Driver. In Freetown, William Ennis, Esq. of Newport,

to Miss Avis Paine. In Norwich, Mass. Dr. Worthington Wright, of Lanesborough, to Miss Olinda Munson.

In Sunderland, H. W. Taft, Esq. to Miss Mary Montague. In Plymouth, Mr. Thomas Jenkins Lobdell, of Boston, to Miss Hannah Sturtevant, dan of Wil-

liam S. Esq. In Marshfield, Mr. Nathaniel Phillips, to Miss

Eliza Rogers. In Newburyport, Mr. Porter Russell, to Miss

Ann Pearson In Portland, Mr. Charles Farley, to Miss Abigail Dougles : Mr. William Rabison, to Miss Caroline Patch . Mr. Samuel Baker, to Miss Polly Hiley: Mr.Jacob Riggs, to Miss Clarisa Sprague.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr. John Whitney, merchant, aged 47-James Raymond, only son of Mr. James Burker, aged 9 months—Mr. David Thoreau, aged 21—Mrs. Rachel Cross, aged 57—Charles Boyle, youngest child of Capt. Andrew Carnesu, aged 18 months-Miss Nancy Cunningham M'Neill, aged 30, daughter of the late Mr. Robert M'Neill -Mr. Samuel Bacall, a native of England, 46 .-William Henry, youngest son of Mr. Abraham Bird, aged 9 months—Elizabeth, youngest child of Mr. John Snowdon, aged 21 months-Mr. Jo-

seph Hitchings, aged 75. in Roxbury, Mr. Joseph Allen, merchant, of Boston, aged 43—Miss Eliza Crebore, aged 19 years, second dau of the late Mr. Joseph C .-Capt. Josiah Dunton, aged 56.

In Charlestown, Mr. Thomas Frothingham, 79; Albert, son of Mr. Enoch Cook, aged 13 months. In Dedham, Miss Mehala Williams, aged So. In Salem, Mr. Robert Stone, aged 73.

In Ipswich, Ebenezer, son of Capt. Isaac Stanood, aged 19. In Hanover. (Mass.) Catharine, eldest child of

M. John Bailey, jr. aged 5 years and 11 mo. In Wate town, Prancis H Clap, son of Mr. As ron C. aged 17 months.

In Dorchester, Dr. Eleazer Clap, aged 31-HATriot, daughter of Dea. Joseph Clap, jun. aged 9 vs. In Cambridge, Mr. William Bradish, aged 63. -James Foster, Esq. Register of Probate, for the County Middlesex.

In Weston, Mr. Phinehas Hager, 62-James Putham, Esq. aged 32. In Middletown, (Conn.) the 23d inst. of typhus the Hon. Hen

South-Carolina, late a Senator in the Legislature of that State and a native of Shrewsbury, Mass. In Charleston, (S. C.) a son of William Lee. Esq. who fell from a story of a church steeple, and died soon after.

The deaths in New-York, in the week ending on Saturday, 23d ult. were 62. Of these five were drowned; four died of typhus fever; and three others were children, killed two by the adminis. tration of an over dose of laudanum; and another by being suffered to est stickweed.

The dysentary prevails, and is extremely mor-tal, in many parts of the United States. Drowned, at Lyme, Con. 13th inst. Miss Jane Hill, daughter of Capt. Richard Hill, aged 16. She in company of 2 or 3 other young ladie sailing in a small boat; after sporting a little, the deceased got on to the wharf, and while in the act of helping one of her companions out with her hand, the boat shoved off a little from the wharf, and both of them were plunged instantly into the water. When both of them were sinking, probably never to rise again with life, another lady in the boat had presence of mind to seize one of them by the top of the head, which saved

her from a watery grave. In Virginia, July 26, Mr. William Jackson, and his two daughters. Mr. W's house was set on fire by the carelessness of his two servants, and

himself and two daughters perished in the flames.
In Laurens, S. C. Mr. John Wilson jun. murdered by a man named John Wilson. The father of the deceased was found tying in the field, near the corpse of his son, dangerously wounded on the head, &c. A Jury of inquest returned a ver-dict of murder by John Wilson, and he was found secreted in his barn.

In Parie, Kentucky, a young man named Wil-liam Sanders. He was out on a squirrel bunt in company with Abraham Harter, to whom he said let us shoot marks at each other." H. replied "well," when they presented their guns, and Sanders received a ball in his left breast, and instantly expired.

Capartnership Formed. THE subscribers inform the public, that they have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of HOMES & EUSTIS.

NATHANIEL B. HOMES, WILLIAM T. EUSTIS.

HOMES & EUSTIS, No. 84, Broadstreet, have received per ship Martha, and are now opening, a complete assortment of CUYLERY and HARDWARK GOODS, which they offer fur sale on good terms, for cash or credit. Aug. 26

SELLS CHEAP, at 64, Market-st.

JAMES BREWEH, having taken that new and elegant Store, No. 64, Market-street, (4 doors below the corner of Court-street) offers for sale. below the corner of Court street) offers for sale, uncommonly cheap—I case 6-4 white Cambrics; I do black Sarcepets, at 4s and 4s6 per yard; do plain Silks; I do 6-4 English plaid Ging-hams, dark colors; Lano Muslins, plain a figure ad, 1s6 to 6s; Cambric Trimmings, a.c. vogether with a handsome assortment of European & India Goods, which will be sold uncommonly cheap

To Let-TheChambers over said Store, Aug. 19.

POETRY.

From the Port Folio.

"THY WILL BE DONE." Wuzn adverse winds right keenly blow ; When stern affliction's grasp we know; Her torch when persecution whirls; When envy lifts her snaky curls: Thrice happy he whose soul resign'd, Unmov'd can see the torrent run; Can say, his eye to Heaven inclin'd, " Thy Will be done"

O life, thy roses thorns unfold; O death, thy grasp is fearful cold. With riches come unnumber'd cares : With poverty ten thousand snares. Then where can happiness be found ? Nor in the cot, nor purple throne, Herein doth Lappiness abound, Thy Will be done."

When blasting winds blow cold and bleak, With longing eye and sunken cheek, When haggard famine stalks around; When war triumphant stains the ground; When the sad mother beats her breast To see her babe's last sigh is drawn; O what can sooth her soul to rest?

" Thy Will be done." Tis this can still the adverse gale, Tis this can bid wan famine buil, Tis this can soften war's alarms, Tis this oppression's rage disarms, This plucks the thistle from our road When life's deluding joys are gone; 'Tis this will raise the soul to God,

" Thy Will be done."

MISCELLANY

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

From the New-York Advertiser. [We are much gratified at having it in our

power to publish the following speech, delivered by JEREMIAN EVANTS, Esq. of Boston, before the National Bible So. at its late meeting in this city] Mr. President,-I rise to propose a vote

of thanks to the numerous Auxiliary Societies, which have already afforded their aid to the National Institution. These Societies have been formed in almost every part of our widely extended country. The most sanguine friend of the American Bible Society probably did not anticipate, that it would number Eighty-Five Auxiliaries during the first year of its existence. And here it becomes my duty to mention, with peculiar respect, the exertions made, in many places, by females, to promote the great object of this association. Though various objections have been urged against it from various quarters, it does not appear that women have been found among its opposers. On the contrary, wherever Auxiliary Societies have been proposed, pions and benevolent females have lent their aid with wonderful cordiality and alacrity; and I am convinced, that nothing is wanting, but the proposal from two or three active individuals in every considerable district of country, to the formation of a Bible Society by them in every town, and a Branch Society or Bible Association in every village and neighborhood.

There is a remarkable feature, in the benevolent exertions of the present day, which ought to be distinctly marked, and which will become more and more visible, as the cause of truth and holiness advances. It is, Sir, the employment of the social principles of our nature in the immediate service of God. This is peculiarly the case with reference to the multiplied associations, in which females are united for the relief of the poor, the instruction of the igto the destitute. Those, who are of Christians should refuse to hear the most engaged in these benevolent enterprises, are in the habit of making their ordinary intercourse subservient to the interests of piety and virtue. Instead of visits of ceremony or ostentation, their visits to each other are errands of mercy to the suffering, as they are spent in devising the methods and providing the means of mitigating human woe, by ministering to the temporal and spiritual wants of mankind, in whatever clime or country these wants are accessible to Christian benevolence .-Let the characteristic of the present times which I have briefly adverted to, be duly considered. It is of the utmost importance in carrying onthe great works of love to which the Christian world have put their hands.

It will not be depied by any reflecting Christian, that all men, especially all who profess a regard for the Bible, are bound to promote by every mean in their power the well-being of their fellow-creatures. It will not be doubted by any person in this assembly, that Bible Societies are wonderfully adapted to promote the happiness of man ;--to co-operate most beneficially and efficaciously with all other charitable institutions ;-to call forth the best affections of the givers as well as of the receivers; and to keep the mind fixed on that most sublime object the moral and religious transformation of the world. That such is their tendency, the facts, which are continually taking place, some of which have been detailed in the Report just read, sufficiently evince. Yes, blessed be God, we have arrived at that stage in the progress of this good cause, which enables us to rest its merits on undisputed facts. On this subject we have no need of speculations, however magnificent, or of arguments, however convincing. We do not foretell a triumph ;-many triumphs have already been achieved.

One fact has recently come to my knowledge of so peculiar a character, as that it deserves to be mentioned on this occasion; especially as it cannot yet be generally known in this country. It is this: a large proportion of the slave-holders in the populous island of Ceylon have entered seriously upon the business of meliorating the condition of their slaves; and, to avoid the evils of a sudden manumission, they have pledged themselves to each other, and to the government, by a formal compact, i consider as free all children of their slaves born subsequently to August 12, 1816-The compact was voluntarily entered into by great numbers of the most respectable

inhabitants, natives as well as Europeans, and of all the different classes or casts, into which the people are divided. This statement is made on the authority of Sir Alexander Johnstone, Chief Justice of the island, who communicated it himself in writing to all the missionaries now resident there, with a request that they would transmit the pleasing intelligence to their respective Societies. He attributes this great event, as he evidently considers it, to the influence of Christianity, which has been brought into contact with the minds of the inhabicants by means of Bible Societies and other auxiliary institutions. He is strengthened in this conclusion by the unanimity and zeal which characterised the measure; whereas the same thing was attempted nine years ago without success. To Bible and Missionary Societies he attributes the high honor, in this carly period of their cooperation, of having produced so powerful an effect in that remote region. If the island of Ceylon has been made to rejoice thus early in the existence of Bible Societies, what country may not be reached by their beneficent influence in the course of a single generation.

The amazing value of these noble institutions being thoroughly understood and acknowledged, it may be well for professed Christians in this country to reflect deeply and solemnly upon their obligations and their responsibility. We have experienced, as a people, very great and singular blessings of Heaven. Far be it from me to say this, with a view to inflate, or even to countenance, national pride; a passion most unhappy in its tendency, most unchristian in its nature, and altogether incompatible with the enlarged and universal benevolence, which, I trust, has brought us together, and which should ever mark the deliberations of such an assembly as the present. It is indisputally true, that American Christians are under the strongest obligations of gratitude to diffuse the exalted privileges of Christianity, which they have enjoyed in so distinguished a manner.

If this consideration is suited to affect every ingeunous mind at the bare mention of it, there is another, which should make us tremble at the thought of sluggishness in the cause, which we have espoused -The moral and religious condition not only of our own widely extended country, but of the vast American continent, depends, in a surprising degree, upon the exertions made by Christians of the present day. The character of many large portions of our country is in a forming state. The impression now made will not be easily effaced. The character now given will probably be the inheritance of posterity. The opportunities, therefore, which are now within our reach are unspeakably important. The question may be considered as now proposed to ourselves, and to the friends of other charitable institutions among us; shall the ignorant and destitute within our national limits, and in other parts of our own continent, remain in ignorance, or shall we take them kindly by the hand, and lead them to the hopes, the enjoyments, and the triumphs of Christianity? On this question we ought not to hesitate a moment. No well-informed man, possessed of the common sympathies of our nature, can be willing, that the fond anticipations, which Bible Societies have authorised, should be disappointed; that the beneficent labors of our times should suspended or slackened; that the anxious intreaties, the pressing importunities, which claim to be answered in almost every portion of the world.

Preceding generations have never lain under the weighty responsibility, which rests upon us. They were not excited to these public-spirited attempts. Of course, they had never seen the practicability of those splendid associations, which now exist; nor could they be encouarged by the success of which we are witnesses. But experience has taught us how powerful are united efforts: We know the benefits, which result from national institutions; and can bear testimony to the smiles of Heaven upon all schemes of enlarged benevolence. Great will be our delinquency, there fore, if we loiter in the course upon which we have entered; if we do not advance, indeed, with eager and quickened steps toward the only goal, which ought to limit our desires & our labors—the removal of spiritual darkness and corruption from the face of the globe, and the complete and universal triumph of the Gospel.

There is a topic, upon which the American public are accustomed to think incorrectly, if I mistake not; or perhaps multitudes are not accustomed to think upon it at all. I refer to the ability of Christians in America to take a very distinguished part, and perhaps ultimately the most distinguished part, in the great work of enlightening, reforming, and evangelizing the world. When I speak of the great things, which human exertions are able to effect, would mention with reverence the absolute necessity of the Divine Blessing, without which all the attempts of men must be unavailing. Be it remembered, however, that this blessing is seldom or never withheld from humble, united, and persevering efforts to do good.

Let us consider what might be done, or, shall I not rather say, what will be done, in the great work alluded to, by the joint exertions of all friends of the Bible in the U. States. Were the wealthy among us, or any considerable portion of them, to imitate the noble example of the revered and hon-ored President of this Society, and of others whose munificence is gratefully acknowledged; if they were to embark in this enterprise, as in one most dear to their hearts, and most worthy of their sacrifices, what prodigious changes would they easily effectuate. What an amazing, what a delightful, transformation would their eyes soon behold. How rapidly would the clouds of sgnorance flee away; and how quickly

not too much, I trust, to hope that many of those, whom GOD has blessed with wealth, will more and more feel their obligations; will fully understand in what their true happiness and dignity consist; will aspire to the character of benefactors of the human race; and, by a humble and faithful obedience to our Saviour's commands, will lay up for themselves durable riches and righteousness. It is not too much to hope, that our country will yet rejoice in a constellation of Christian worthies, who shall emulate the exalted virtues, and attain the deserved celebrity of a Thornton and a Reynolds.

Other countries possess more men of great wealth than ours; but it can easily be made to appear, by an induction of particulars, that in no other country are the great body of the people so able as in our own; to take an active and efficient part in works of charity. In no other country can so many individuals, in proportion to the population, apply a strong hand directly to the wheels of the great machine. In no other country can so large a proportion of the people unite in imparting so vigorous and steady an impulse. Any thing can be accomplished for which the mass of our community shall be disposed to make a sacrifice.

In a word, we have the ability, and the case is urgent. Within our territorial limits vast multitudes are in want of the English Bible. The number of the destitute in our cities and older settlements is much greater than is generally supposed; but in some of our new settlements the destitution is truly deplorable. The anecdote, related to us by the Rev. Gentleman from Cincinnati, would appear incredible, if its authenticity were not unquestionable. In many other parts of our new settlements, accounts in some measure resembling the one alluded to might doubtless be furnished. It may be safely said, that hundreds of thousands of Bibles are at this moment wanted in the United States. Some may have been ready to suppose, that if all professed friends of the Bible were to make sacrifices in this cause, so vast a revenue would flow into the treasury of God, as could not be wisely expended. But there is no reason for this apprehension. Suppose our own country to be adequately supplied, what a field is opened to us in the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in America, and in various places where the French language is spoken. What a labor is required to furnish the Aborigines of our wilderness with the Word of God in a language intelligible to them. If we cast our eyes across the ocean, what immense multitudes in Asia and Africa should excite our commisseration. It is the glory of this Society that its exertions are to be limited only by its means; and that it centemplates the relief of want and the mitigation of woe, wherever want and woe are to be found among men.

AWFUL DISPENSATION.

The following is a more particular account than that published in the last Recorder.] From the Lexington (Ken.) Monitor.

In the First Presbyterian Meeting-House in Lexington, on the 20th inst. just as divine service was commencing, on the morning of the Lord's day, a very black cloud came up from the west, accompanied with but little storm or rain. gan to pass over, a stream of lightning struck the spire of the church, passed over the ball, and entered the cupola near the top, splintered one of the posts of the belfry, passed the roof and run down the iron rod, in the centre of the building by which the Chandelier was suspended, and kil led two ladies, Mrs. JANE LUCKIE, and Mrs ELEANOR WRIGHT M'CULLOUGH, who were sitting in the head of their opposite Pews, near the Chandelier. A breach of about an inch and an half in diameter was discovered in the crown of Mrs. Lucke's bonnet, but no fracture appeared upon the body. The shoulder and side next to the rod, became greatly discolored. Mrs. M'-Cullough's reticule, containing two small keys, lying on the opposite side from the Chandelier, was et on fire. Two ladies sitting nearest the above fell, but were soon recovered. Mrs. S. who sat close to Mrs. M'Cullough's reticule containing the keys, was striken on that side; the limb from the keys down was bruised in several placesthe stocking and shoe torn. Several persons in the neighborhood of the place were greatly stun-ned. The fluid reached the floor nearly in a direct line with the iron rod, then taking a horizontal direction for some feet, passed down at one of the posts of the gallery. During the possage of the cloud, several severe shocks were felt in town: the glass in the windows of the Market street church were shattered : the chimney of the Kentucky Hotel was struck; the lightning passed from the chimney to the west corner, throwing out a number of bricks ; then passed down the tin spout, breaking the corner at the extremity of the spout.

Most of the people in the Meeting-House were sensibly affected by the stroke-reflection for a moment was suspended-the house filled with smoke and became strongly impregnated with sulphur. The cries of surviving friends—the alarm that seized women and children, rendered the scene solemn and deeply interesting. The news soon reached the neighboring churches; a similar tumult was there excited-numbers in terror and suspense for their families and friends hasted to this church; others fled from the scene of danger, for fear of a second stroke. The rain still descending, the lightning flashing, the thunders rolling, produced fears and feelings defficult to describe. As yet, few knew the nature and extent of the damage su-tained. Every exertion that friends and physicians so circumstanced could make for the recovery of these two excellent and amiable women was made, but without success. When every expedient had been tried in vain; when hope became exhausted; when the spirit had fled; when death had evidently erected his standard on the wall of the clayey renement, all had toryield; friends and physicians minister and people, had to bow in solemn silence, to the sovereignty of thatGod, who holds the lightnings in his hand, & directs them where to strike.

In reviewing the deeply affecting events of this day, we have no hesitation in saying that the overruling providence of God was rendered visible and distinct in the whole transaction. The conand distinct in the whole transaction. The congregation on this day was unusually thin; the appearance of the morning prevented some both in the town and country from attending Divine service. Two meetings in the neighborhood of the place, one of which was of a special and interesting nature, called off two or three families whose pews were immediately under the Chan-

would the genial and cheering beams of delier. One of these seats was owned by a with the Sun of Righteousness be felt. It is not too much I trust, to hope that many of when the last bell should ring to go and take their seats, at which time she entered the carrage to join her children, but viewing the cloud with some afarm, left the carriage and directed the driver to hasten off and bring home her children. On the arrival of the servant, the little boys left their seat; but before they reached the carriage standing at the door, the lightning had descended, and dealt death and dismay around Other families equally exposed, were providentially absent. The centre pews, which were usually filled, were on the present occasion left nearly vacant.

This day was set for the administration of the Lord's Supper, which for some reason was put off to the following Sabbath Had the commu-nion taken place as expected, the centre pews would have been crowded. An all-wise Providence had otherwise directed.

Another fact, of which the writer of this article is informed, worthy of public notice is, that one of the two ladies which fell, but recovered. had been deaf in one ear for thirty years. On coming to her feelings and the exercise of her mind, she found to her astonishment that her hearing was perfectly restored. An useful problem for the anatomist and physician to solve!

When all these circumstances are taken in connexion with the melancholy event and duly considered-can any one be so sceptical, so faithless, as not to believe that the whole series of causes and events, in the natural and moral world, are constantly under the directing and controling Providence of an all-wise God? I would not have you ignorant concerning them which are asleep, hat ye sorrow not, even as others, which have no hope? Mrs. Luckie was an aged lady ; a mother in Israel;' an honor to her family, and an ornament to the church of which she had long been a member. Her acquaintance for some thirty or forty years with the plan of salvation; the exercises of her own heart; her Christian communion with the people of God; her zeal for the peace and prosperity of the church of Christ, had thrown round her whole character such a lustre, as arrested the attention, and commanded the respect of all who knew her. Mrs. M'Cullough was the daughter of a respectable presbyterian minister-in the prime of life-a woman of amiable and graceful manners-loved and respected by her family and friends. It appears that from a pious education, and a regular attendance upon the stated means of grace, her mind had become deeply impressed with a sense of the nature and importance of religion. She expressed an anxious desire to speak with the minister in reference to her making a public profession of her faith in Christ, at the approaching solemnity. Her affectionate husband was the delighted and thankful organ of this communication. Just before public service began, on that memorable morning, she arose from her seat, went to her husband, one of the congregational clerks, and at that time sitting near the pulpit, and requested him to let the Minister know she greatly wished to see him at her own house, that they might converse freely on those subjects more immediately connected with a public profession of religion, which she desired to make on the next Lord's day. Having obtained his assurance, she returned to her seat, and with the high praises of God upon their lips these two sisters were called up to Heaven, as was Elijah. " Let us serve the Lord with fear, and rejoice with trembling "

Colonization of Free Blacks.

A meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia was held on the 6th of August, 1817, at the State House, for the purpose of further considering the expediency of forming an Association, Auxiliary to "the American Society for Colonizing the The Right Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, was chosen

Chairman, and WILLIAM MEREDITH Secretary. The proceedings of a former meeting, held on the 23d of July last, and the address of the Hon-BUSHEDD WASHINGTON, President of "the American Colonizing Society," to the People of the United States, having been read-

Mr. Ralston stated that Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. the Secretary of that Society, was present, and might probably be able to give explanations and information, useful to the deliberations of this meeting. Mr. Caldwell, being requested, addressed the meeting, and took a full and satisfactory view of the plan of the Society, and of the reason-

able probability of its sucress. Several Reverend Gentlemen of different denominations, and others, expressed their sentiments cogently and eloquently, in favor of a zealous and cordial co-operation with "the American Society," towards the accomplishment of their design; and the meeting came to a Resolution to form themselves into a Society, to be called "The Philadelphia Society, Auxiliary to the American Society, for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States." A committee consisting of the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, Mr. Jonah Thompson, the Rev. Dr. Staughton, and Robert Raiston, and John Connelly, Esquires, were appointed to draught a Constitution, to be submitted for consideration at the next meeting, and an adjournment was then carried to Tuesday the 12th, at 4 P. M. at the State House.

At a meeting of the Maryland Auxiliary So. ciety for colouizing the free People of Color of United States, held in the first Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, on the 4th of Aug. the following officers were elected, who, agreeably to the constitution, form the Board of Managers: President .- Col. JOHN EDGAR HOWARD.

Vice Presidents - Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper, Gen. William Winder, Hon. Chief Justice Brice. Treasurer.-Luke Tiernun. Secretary-J.Cole. Managers-The Rev. Dr. Inglis, Dr. M'Dowell, Philip E. Thomas, John B. Morris, John S. Smith, Dr. John C. Smith Talbot Jones.

Mr. Willis, - The insertion of the following in the Recorder, will oblige many of your readers; in particular In the year 1739, the celebrated George

WRITTIELD, thought it his duty to address a letter from Georgia, to the inhabitants of Maryland, Virginia, and North and South-Carolina. This letter was printed in the year above mentioned, and is in part as follows :

"As I lately passed through your provinces in my way hither, I was sensibly touched with a fellow feeling for the miseries of the poor negroes. Whether it be lawful for Christians to buy slaves, and thereby encourage the nations from and thereby encourage the nations from whom they are bought to be at perpetual war with each other, I shall not take upon me to determine.—Sure I am it is sinful, when they have bought them, to use them as bad as though they were brutes, nay worse; and whatever particular exceptions there may be (as I would charitably hope there are some) I fear the generality of you, who own negroes, are liable to such a charge; for your own negroes, are liable to such a charge; for your slaves, I believe, work as hard, if not harder than the horses whereon you ride. These, after they have done their work, are fed and taken proper care of; but many negroes when wearied with labor in your plantations, have been obliged to labor in your plantations, have been obliged to grind their corn after their return home. Your dogs are caressed and fondled at your table; but your slaves, who are frequently styled dogs or beasts, have not an equal privilege. They are scarce permitted to pick up the crumbs which fall from their master's table. Not to mention what numbers have been given up to the inhuman usage of cruel taskmasters who, by their unrelenting scourges have ploughed their backs, and made long furrows, and at knock breught them

viewed your plantations cleared many apacious houses built, at them faring sumptanually even has frequently almost run cold we sider how many of the state of the sider how many of your slaves had a venient food to eat nor proper raisent notwithstanding most of the confort were solely owing to their indefiting the solely owing to their indefitings. [History of Abolition of Slave Trade hi

Wars between France and E. The following account of wars being and England, is taken from the Erases ne, printed in London, Jan. 1813. hand column gives the year in which wars commenced, from the year 1110,00 right hand column gives the duration.

War commenced. A. D.		Commerce
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1224	19	1627
1204	5	1665
1332	21	1649
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1492	/4 = 1 m =	1736
1511	2	176
1512	6	1793
L. College L. C. Co.	- DC 701-WA	1803
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number of wars was 24; that 260 p 700 were employed by these nations one another; that from 1161 to 181 310 years, 186 were spent in war. 1368 they were at war 101 years in h

peace only two years duration.

If we add to this account the remainations were employed in war with or in civil wars in their respecting while at peace with each other, it in that they have sport me. appear, that they have spent more ! time in war, during the last 760 awful noust have been the total amo and suffering! if the island of Great the whole territory of France, shows sunk by an earthquake, the loss of perhaps be less than what his ben by the voluntary and anti-christs the two nations. Yet during the 70 neopie of these nations have both call Christians, & gloried in their munler

Anecdote of a Deaf and Dunk Wednesday, while the Blue Gonz, privileged subjects of charity in Sca receiving their annual allowanceoff, money in the Canongate Church, Edu interesting & gratifying scene ocum them was a woman who has seen d whose husband (formerly a Bleefer whose husband (formerly a Birefin bout a fortnight ago. She care a husband's gown and a little pring was only allowed 2s. 6d. At thin the Blue Gowns, who had been Polyever since his birth, had just recent for the first time. A person present to him that the woman had recent she had seven children who were had a seven children who were had a wiched he would give his government. and wished he would give his gon it was truly gratifying to see with the the poor fellow ran and put the gon arms, and made signs that she should clothes for her children. In order to gown was taken from the woman and to him, but he refused it with the gre nation, and when the woman guite quite overjoyed .- London paper, you

LAST WEEK'S OMISS

London Paragrapia A challenge has been gran in Miss W. to her niece, Miss K adm the former arrested, and committed is cause she refused to give bail. See ed as a fine woman, about 26 years gentleman of rank had offered her suddenly changed his mind and addra

An explosion took place in a mine England, on the 1st of July, occasion attinate and imprudent use of a candle persons lest their lives.

A steam boat from London for been destroyed by fire. It bem to extinguish the fire, soon after ito the hold, the deck was made as tight and the destructive element confine engine was kept in operation, and the shore, and all on board, (50 perses, immediately after they landed, the de

HOMER, (Cort. Co. N. Infanticide - On the 28th ult ay by the name of Betsy Bennet, of the suspected of having, the night the mother and murderer Search was made, and the child for hollow stump near the house of Mr ker, on lot 96, where the said Better Coroner's Inquest was called. I mother of the child, who before dean now owned that the child was best. had put it where it was found ; but ! alive when born. The Jury of high lence on the forehead, and throat apparently by a stone, the latered hand, the impression of the fingers A verdict was returned by the latered by the latered by the latered by the said Betsey Beand. mediately ordered into custody by and awaits her trial at the next or cuit Court in this county, which will in the month of June next.

Let all beware of forbidden grounds the way of the transgresser is hard

DEATHS.

At Leeds, (Eng.) June 20, Mr. performer. He was personating Dia gerly of Jane Shore, when having repo B. witness for me ye celestial
Such mercy, and such parkin as m
Accords to thee, and begs to

May such beful me, at my latest
He fell down on the stage, and inst
The shock felt by the autlience can ceived than described; and the pe course, immediately closed.

In Delaware, M. P. S. Dupont, an Delaware, M. P. S. Dupont, and 78—a Counsellor of State is valier of St. Louia, and of the Levand a member of the French has Secretary of the Provisionary Government downfal of Buonaparte; and a first downfal of Buonaparte; and a from Elbert in Delaware. from Elba emigrated to Delaware two sons settled.

Unhappy Incident - Yesterby Hunnewell, and his wife, and Ministry wife and two young children, joy the pleasure of sailing in a small opposite to Turtle Bay, the sail suddenly struck by a flaw of wind suddenly struck by a flaw of wind sudde men dove in pursuand one a rose with Mrs. Mortis, and one a slop and swam with them to a slop the spot, and succeeded in gette the spot, and succeeded in gette to board. In the mean well, cobrought up Mrs. Hunnewell, cobrought up Mrs. Hunnewell, cothe bow of the sloop, and disset the bow of the sloop, and disset the bow of the sloop, and disset to the sloop, the child in the state of the sloop, he found had not to the sloop, he found had not to the sloop, he found had not the sloop.

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